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WALTER W. THIEMANN, on behalf of himself and of all others similarly situated,

#### Plaintiff,

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CASE NO. 0-1-00793

OHSL FINANCIAL CORP. DAK HILLS SAVINGS AND DAK HILLS SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY, F.A., NORBERT G. BRINKER, KENNETH L. HANAUER, WILLIAM R. HILLEBRAND, ALVIN E. HUCKE, THOMAS E. MCKIERNAN, JOSEPH J. TENGEVER, HOWARD N. ZOELLNER, PROVIDENT FINANCIAL GROUP, INC., ROBERT L. HOVERSON, HOVERSON ROBERT L. HOVERSON,
JACK M. COOK, THOMAS D.
GROTE, JR., PHILIP R.
MYERS, JOSEPH A. PEDOTO,
JOSEPH A. STEGER,
CHRISTOPHER J. CAREY,
CLIFFORD ROE, and
DINSMORE & SHOHL, LLP, ROBERT L.

Defendants.

Deposition of JOSEPH A. STEGER, a witness herein, called by the plaintiff for cross-examination, pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, taken before me, Lee

Ann Williams, a Registered Professional Reporter and Notary Public in and for the State 2 of Ohio, at the offices of Keating, Muething & 3 Klekamp, 2605 Burnet Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, on Wednesday, January 16, 2002, et OTTO TENEDO 6

## APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the Plaintiff;

Michael G. Brautigam, Esq. Gene Mesh & Associates 2605 Burnet Avenue Cincinnati, Ohio 45219 and Ann Lugbill, Esq. 2406 Auburn Avenue Cincinnati, Ohio 45219

## On behalf of the Defendants:

James E. Burke, Esq. Keating, Muething & Klekamp 1400 Provident Tower One East Fourth Street Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

On behalf of the Defendants Dinsmore & Shohl and Clifford Roe:

Dennis P. Deters, Esq. Schroeder, Maundrell, Barbiere Dennis P. Deters, & Powers Governor's Knoll 11935 Mason Road Cincinnati, Ohio 45249

## STIPULATIONS

It is stipulated by and among counsel for the respective parties that the deposition of JOSEPH A. STEGER, a witness herein, called by the plaintiff for cross-examination pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, may be taken at this time by the notary; that said deposition may be reduced to writing in stenotypy by the notary, whose notes may then be transcribed out of the presence of the witness; and that proof of the official character and qualifications of the notary are expressly waived.

INDEX Examination of JOSEPH A. STEGER Page

By Mr. Brautigam:

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JOSEPH A. STEGER

having been first duly sworn, testified as follows:

#### CROSS-EXAMINATION

### BY MR. BRAUTIGAM:

- Q. Good afternoon, Dr. Steger. My name is Michael G. Brautigam and I am one of plaintiff's counsel in this litigation. To my right is my co-counsel, Ann Lugbill. Dr. Steger, do you know Judge Sandra Beckwith?
  - A. Oh, yeah, uh-huh.
  - Q. How do you know her?
  - A. She's a graduate of ours.
- Q. And do you have any ongoing contact with her?
  - A. No.
- Q. Have you had any contact with her in the last ten years?
- A. Yes. She's spoken at the law school.
- Q. And have you personally done anything to interact with her in the last ten years?
  - A. No.
    - MR. BURKE: Objection to

relevance. You may answer. Go ahead.

- Q. Do you know Magistrate Judge Timothy Hogan?
  - A. No.

(Steger Exhibit Number 24 was marked for identification.)

Q. Dr. Steger, let me hand you what has been marked as Plaintiff's Exhibit 24, and I ask you to take a look at it. For the record, it is a December 17th, 2001 letter from Jim Burke to Gary Meier. Dr. Steger, with this document as with any other, please take as much time as you need to review the document, but in many cases I think I can direct your attention to a particular point.

With respect to this document, my first question is, have you seen this document before?

- A. No.
- Q. Do you know who Gary Meier is?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you authorize Mr. Burke to respond on behalf of the Provident Board of directors to Mr. Meier's inquiry?

MR. BURKE: Objection to

relevance.

- A. No, that I know of.
- Q. Are you aware that Mr. Meier apparently made an inquiry of the Provident Board?
  - . A. No.
- Q. Was this ever discussed at the Provident Board level?
  - A. I don't remember so.
- Q. Did Mr. Meier, in effect, make a demand on the Provident Board?

  MR. BURKE: Objection to

relevance.

- A. I don't have a clear clue. I never got a letter from him.
- Q. If someone were to send a letter to the Provident Board of Directors, would you ultimately see that letter?
- A. I don't -- can't answer that question. I don't process that material.
- Q. If someone were to make a demand on the Provident Board in writing by certified mail, how would you know of that demand?

MR. BURKE: Objection. Calls for

speculation.

1 A. I don't even know what you're 2 asking me.

Q. If someone were to send a certified letter to the Provident Board of Directors, do you believe --

A. Now, let me ask you a question.

Is this each individual director or is it to the, you know, to the bank?

Q. Dr. Steger, if someone were to write a letter to the Provident Board collectively, not individually, and send it to the Provident Board at its business address by certified mail or regular mail, would you get that mail?

- A. I have no idea.
- Q. Have you ever received correspondence in your capacity as a Provident director from shareholders?
- A. I wouldn't know if they were shareholders or not. Once in a while we get something individually to your home or something like that.
- Q. Are you familiar with the concept of making a demand on a board?
  - A. No.

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Q. Let me direct your attention to the penultimate paragraph in this letter. Do you see that? It says the answer to your inquiry is simple.

A. Yeah.

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Q. Would you read that to yourself, please?

A. Okay.

Q. Whateare plaintdifferenkingsinethe.

A. duhayosnosidea

Q. Are you familiar with the concept of fiduciary duty?

MR. BURKE: Objection to form. Objection to relevance.

A. Sure.

Q. What is your understanding of that concept?

A. My understanding is to make sure that -- that we run our bank effectively enough that there is no problems.

Q. Do you consider litigation a

A. We have our Board meetings, go over the things that are presented to us, and ask questions, but in the main the management handles things very well.

Q. Let's mark this as Exhibit 25, please.

(Steger Exhibit Number 25 was marked for identification.)

Q. Dr. Steger, before we leave
Exhibit 24, can you tell me how it's important
that Mr. Burke writes in the first paragraph,
quote, I represent and am responding on behalf
of the Board of Directors of Provident
Financial Group, Inc., given that you've never
seen Mr. Meier's letter nor Mr. Burke's letter?
MR. BURKE: Objection. Relevance.

You may answer.

A. Well, that's his job to answer it.

Q. Why is that?

A. Because he's the counsel.

Q. Is it your job to read letters that are directed to the Provident Board?

A. It's not our job to read letters necessarily directed to the Board. It's to hear what's going on and then assign it to the

problem?

A. No, not at all.

Q. Never?

A. No.

Q. Why not?

A. I get -- been all my life in litigation, every job I've ever worked in, it's just part of the scene.

Q. Anexyous family are with the sourcept

od sindisendariainadiseliosure? A. ellossismanoiseesisavyen

Q. I didn't ask if you were a lawyer, Dr. Steger, I asked if you were familiar --

A. No.

Q. Okay. Do you believe that as a director of a public company, you have a duty to the shareholders to make full and fair disclosure?

A. Certainly.

Q. How do you go about fulfilling that duty of full and fair disclosure?

A. Well, we have very effective management.

Q. What do you do personally as a director?

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1 right person to respond.

Q. Okay. Taking the first part of your answer, to hear what's going on, with respect to whatever Mr. Meier was addressing, did you hear what was going on?

A. No, because we never literally discussed Mr. Meier.

Q. Does that concern you?

A. No, not at all.

Q. Why not?

A. Because we have excellent legal counsel and we have excellent officers.

Q. Okay. How do you evaluate the officers of the company?

A. By the performance of the company.

Q. Okay. How do you evaluate legal counsel?

A. Legal counsel? He keeps us informed and does a good job and that's how you judge them.

Q. Who are you talking about when you said "he" keeps us informed?

A. Mark Mark Magee, the legal counsel at the bank.

Q. And is Mr. Magee an attorney at

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the bank or is he an attorney with the firm KMK?

- A. No, he's the attorney for the bank at the bank. He's an officer in the bank.
- Q. Okay. I'm handing you what has been marked as Plaintiff's Deposition Exhibit 25 and I ask you to take a look at it. Dr. Steger, Plaintiff's Exhibit 25 is a January 16th, 2002 press release entitled Provident Financial Posts Net Loss on Problem Loans. Have you seen this document before?
  - A. Have I seen this document?
  - Q. Yes.

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- A. No.
- Q. Have you, perhaps, read this on the Internet?
  - A. No.
- Q. Okay. What is the purpose of Plaintiff's Exhibit 25?

MR. BURKE: Objection to relevance.

- A. This document?
- Q. Yes.

A. What is the purpose of it? It essentially -- we discussed this at the Board, to be honest with you. And the fact is that many of the banks had a position in airlines. And of course then when 9/11 came along and the problems with the airlines being grounded and losing money, one of the things was the loans, of course, then are at risk. And we discussed that at length and said, fine, then just tell the public that.

- Q. Right.
  - A. So that's good disclosure.
- Q. And how do you determine that it's, in your words, good disclosure?
- A. Because we didn't have a problem. They told the public.
- Q. Okay. Do you consider the Oak Hills shareholder litigation to be possibly a problem?
  - A. I don't know. I'm not a lawyer.
- Q. I'm not asking you as a lawyer. No-vous as and receious on Parovident considerathes

Oak Hillis shareholder as tigation to be a oessaidle problem?

- A. Notarealdy
- Q. Why not?
- A. Because of S-such a small communications

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Q. Okay. You testified that you don't know what the Provident -- excuse me, what the Oak Hills shareholders are seeking, correct?

A. No, I don't know what they're seeking.

Q. So you have no idea of the collian manjahandekadaan, daey ana seekang, asomisedi.

- A. Non bush sines deal were a schreit bair.
- Q. Can you answer my question, please?
  - A. I just did.
- Q. Dr. Steger, do you have any idea of the dollar magnitude that plaintiffs are seeking with respect to the Oak Hills shareholder litigation?
  - A. No. no.
- Q. Okay. So how can you form a conclusion as to whether or not the pendency of the litigation is material?

MR. BURKE: Objection. Asked and

24 answered. 25

A. Yeah.

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MR. BURKE: You may answer again.

A. Okay. I just don't think it's an overwhelming deal, given the scale of things that banks deal with.

Q. And what is that conclusion based on?

A. The question you asked me in this. There is millions and millions -- \$300 million for the airplanes, which every bank held some chunk of. That's a serious problem for every bank.

Q. Can you define "overwhelming deal" as you used it in your previous answer?

A. No, I can't define it. It's just a judgment of mine.

- Q. You know it when you see it?
- A. Not necessarily, but I hope so.
- Q. Dr. Steger, do you know that one of the things that plaintiffs are asking for in the Oak Hills shareholder litigation is rescission of the transaction?
- A. No, but now I do, I guess you asked that.
- Q. Okay. Do you think that rescinding that transaction, if the judge

ordered that, would have a material effect or could have a material effect on Provident? MR. BURKE: Objection. Calls for

speculation.

A. I have no idea. We'd have to go look at the books.

Q. What would you look for?

A. I'd look for the size of the -the purchase, for the rescission and whatever else goes with it, and the cost.

Q. And Dr. Steger, this lawsuit was filed on September 20th of 2000. Is that consistent with your recollection?

A. I don't know when it was filed.

Q. Are you aware of any motions that have been filed on your behalf?

A. No.

Q. Are you aware of any motions that have been filed by plaintiffs to certify a class?

A. No.

Q. Are you aware that in some cases with respect to other public companies, when the plaintiffs survive a motion to dismiss, some form of public disclosure is made?

MR. BURKE: Asked and answered.

A. I don't know what you're talking about. What's a pendency or whatever you're saying?

Q. Okay. Dr. Steger, did the Provident Board ever consider disclosing to the investing public the existence of this lawsuit after a class had been certified?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. Well, you would know what goes on at the Provident Board, correct?

A. Correct. But, as I said, not that I know of.

Q. Okay.

A. I answered your question.

Q. Okay. Why not?

A. I haven't a clue.

Q. Is it important that the information in Plaintiff's Exhibit 25, the press release, be accurate and complete?

A. Well, I would assume it always would be.

Q. Okay. Why would you assume that?

A. Because they want to make sure the public understands this.

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MR. BURKE: Objection. Calls for speculation as to what other companies do.

A. Yeah, I don't have any idea what you're talking about.

Q. Okay. Dr. Steger, are you aware that with respect to some companies, when a class of shareholders is certified against a particular institution, that some companies feel that that's a material event and disclosure is made?

MR. BURKE: Same objection, calls for speculation.

A. That's nice. I'm not with those other companies.

Q. Are you aware that they do that on occasion?

A. No.

Q. Okay. Did the Provident Board ever consider disclosing the pendency of this lawsuit?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. Didather Providence Boards exer

discussidisclosing the pendency of this lawsuite after the plaintiffs had survived the motion to

25 dishiss?

Q. Is this a policy at Provident that press releases are somehow checked or scrutinized before they're released?

A. I wouldn't know.

Q. Who would know?

A. You'd have to ask the officers.

Q. Have you ever reviewed a press release before it was released?

A. No.

Q. Why not?

A. Because normally all the financial press releases and everything are on the net. And then they also, when they have their monthly or annual reports to the public, they're on the net, too, so you can look them up and read them yourself.

Q. My question was a little different. Before anything like that is put on the net, is there a policy in place at Provident where these press releases or the information that's put on the net is reviewed by someone at the Board level?

A. No. It would be the officers' problem, not the Board's problem.

Q. When you said "problem" in your

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previous answer, to what are you referring?

- A. I'm referring to they have to write it, they have to get it out to the public, and they have to do that kind of thing. The Board isn't sitting around reviewing press releases.
  - Q. What does the Board do?
  - A. A lot of things.
- Q. Okay. We'll come back to that later. Let's mark this as the next exhibit, please.

(Steger Exhibit Number 26 was marked for identification.)

MR. BURKE: I hate to be disagreeable, Mike. Is there a reason why we're talking about January 2002 press releases in a lawsuit that relates to a 1999 transaction? I guess you know Mr. Steger has some limited time today. We're happy to answer any questions you want, I just don't understand where this is -- how this is advancing things and what the relevance of any of these press releases is.

MR. BRAUTIGAM: Well, Jim, I will make an exception and answer your question.

There is a reason for everything that I do and I don't want to debate with you anymore on the record

BY MR. BRAUTIGAM:

- Q. Dr. Steger, I have handed you what has been marked as Plaintiff's Deposition Exhibit 26 and ask you to take a look at it. Have you seen this document or the information that it contains before?
  - A. Well, this is for the financing people. I probably read it, but go ahead.
  - Q. For the record, Plaintiff's Exhibit 26 is a press release entitled Provident Financial Group, Inc. invites you to listen to its fourth quarter/year end 2001 earnings conference call live on the Internet.
    - A. Um-hmm.
  - Q. Now, Dr. Steger, what is the purpose of this conference call?
  - A. To inform the public how well the institution is doing.
  - Q. Okay. How has the institution been doing lately?
    - A. Pretty well actually.
    - Q. Okay.

- A. Given the economy.
- Q. And when you have a conference call like this --
  - A. This isn't a conference call.
  - Q. What is it?
- A. This is -- in general, you can get on there, and sometimes I don't even get on these. This is not calling the Board, this is open to financial people and all kinds of people on the net.
- Q. Actually isn't it open to everyone?
  - A. Yeah.
  - Q. As a result of --
  - A. Sure.
- Q. Dr. Steger, if you could wait till I finish my question, I think it would be helpful for the reporter and the record.
- A. Well, then you listen to me when I talk, too.
- Q. Dr. Steger, I am listening to you and I'll try not to step on your lines if you try not to step on my questions. Is that fair?
  - A. Fine.
  - Q. Okay, thank you. Now, Dr. Steger,

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isn't anyone in the world allowed to call in to this conference call?

MR. BURKE: Objection. Calls for speculation.

- A. I wouldn't know.
- Q. Provident would not make collective disclosure of material information to some shareholders and not to others, correct?

MR. BURKE: Objection to relevance.

- A. I don't know. I do know that they -- this is just for everyone that wants to.
- Q. And do you agree with me that Plaintiff's Exhibit 26 is promulgated on the Internet?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. And anyone with access to the Internet can go and pull this off and read it, correct?
  - A. Correct.
  - Q. And what's the purpose of that?
  - A. Hopefully to get customers.
  - Q. What about with respect to

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shareholders? Do you want to inform the existing shareholders and potential shareholders of Provident's financial situation?

A. Well, you want to make sure you inform your shareholders, but also other people, because you'd like to increase your business and the Internet is a great way to do that.

- Q. Does Provident intend to disclose the pendency and the status of the Oak Hills shareholder litigation in this conference call which is going to take place live in about 35 minutes?
  - A. I don't have a clue.
- Q. Why not, Dr. Steger? MR. BURKE: Objection, Asked and answered.
- A. I told you before the management is handling that. The Board doesn't sit around handling those issues.
- Q. When you say "those issues," what issues specifically are you referring to?
- A. Well, in terms of the -- your suit and so forth. We are informed about it and so

forth, and then we tell the management, good, you handle that. And so that's what they're doina.

Q. Were you informed about the lawsuit by management?

A. Um-hmm.

Q. Who informed you of the fact of the suit?

A. The legal counsel of Provident.

Q. Okay. Did you ever discuss this lawsuit with anyone other than your legal counsel?

A. No.

Q. Why not?

A. I answered it, that's their job, not my job.

Q. Do you have an understanding as to whether or not you are being sued?

A. Well, I understand as an officer you can be sued.

Q. Are you an officer?

A. I mean, not an officer, as a Board member, but that's a generic thing.

Q. Dr. Steger, are you being sued in the Oak Hills shareholder litigation?

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A. Frankly, I don't know.

Q. Then you wouldn't know what you're being sued for if, in fact, you are being sued?

A Correct

Q. Do you think it is part of your fiduciary duty as a director of Provident to keep informed, yourself, as to the pendency and the status of this litigation?

MR. BURKE: Objection. Calls for a legal conclusion. You may answer if you know.

A. No, I don't know. But you must remember, at the University we run 80 cases a month. I don't track 80 cases. That's why you have good legal counsel.

MR. BRAUTIGAM: Move to strike as nonresponsive.

BY MR. BRAUTIGAM:

Q. Dr. Steger, can you answer my question?

MR. BURKE: Objection. Asked and answered. He just did.

Q. Respectfully, Dr. Steger, I don't believe your answer had anything to do with my question.

A. Repeat your question.

MR. BRAUTIGAM: Could you read it back, please?

(Record read by Reporter.)

A. Well, the management does keep us informed.

Q. How does the management keep you informed?

A. By saying it exists, and then they're hiring legal counsel, and then we'll go through the process.

Q. And what process are you referring to?

A. Deposition.

Q. Are you informed periodically about major events in the case?

A. Well, maybe when we have the next Board meeting we will, but no.

Q. Okay. Prior -- well, up to today's date, January 16th, 2002, it's your testimony that you never discussed the Oak Hills shareholder litigation at a Board meeting or otherwise, except perhaps with your counsel; is that correct?

MR. BURKE: I will instruct you

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not to answer as to any discussions you had with Mark Magee or counsel. As to discussions with other people you can answer as to that, but what you discussed with counsel is not permissible.

- A. Okay. Only being informed about it originally by the officers at a meeting. Not the suit, being informed about the purchase.
- Q. So you were never informed by any Provident officers about the lawsuit, correct?
  - A. I'd say in general that's correct.
- Q. Okay. Dr. Steger, during 1999, did you maintain a Provident file of material related to Provident at your home?
  - A. No.
- Q. Did you maintain a file at your University office?
  - A. No.
- Q. Did you receive material relating to Provident in 1999?
- A. What kind of material relevant to Provident?
  - Q. Board packets.
  - A. No, we don't -- the Board packets

are kept there and when you get to the Board meeting, you go through them. They don't mail them to you.

- Q. Okay. So --
- A. I don't have a file, to answer your question.
- Q. Okay. Dr. Steger, were you able to review Provident Board material in advance of the meetings?
- A. Well, yes, because I get there early.
- Q. And have you ever taken Provident Board material home with you?
  - A. No.
  - Q. Why is that?
- A. Why is it? Security. I don't want it in my house. I'm a public official.
- Q. Is that true for the other directors as well?
  - A. I -- you'd have to ask them.
- Q. So it's your testimony that you 21 maintained absolutely no materials related to 22 Provident in 1999 or otherwise? 23
  - A. Absolutely true.
  - Q. Approximately how voluminous would

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be a typical Board packet?

- A. Oh, about that thick (indicating.)
- Q. Approximately four inches?
- A. Yeah, something like that.
- Q. And you would arrive at these meetings early to go through these materials, correct?
  - A. Um-hmm.
- Q. And in 1999, approximately how early did you arrive to review these materials?
- A. Well, before the meeting I try to get there at least 45 minutes to an hour and walk through them.
- Q. And with respect to these Board packets, in 1999 did you read every word and look at every number?
  - A. No.
  - Q. Why not?
- A. Because a lot of it is -- is pro forma, things like number of officers, the new titles. I really don't -- I think it's a nice thing that they're all getting promoted, but I don't go down through the list and read everybody's name and what they're doing.
  - Q. Did you ever make notes at a

Provident Board meeting in 1999? 1

- A. No.
- Q. Did you ever make notes at a Provident Board meeting?
  - A. Rarely.
- Q. When is the last time you can remember making notes at a Provident Board meeting?
  - A. The last meeting.
  - Q. And did these notes have anything to do with respect to the Oak Hills litigation?
  - A. No, it was the date for the next Board meeting.
  - Q. Okay. Dr. Steger, I understand that you've been president of UC since 1984; is that correct?
    - A. Correct.
- Q. And you make approximately \$265,000 a year in salary?
  - A. Correct.
    - Q. And you get another 70,000 per
- year as a retirement contribution? 22 23
  - MR. BURKE: Objection to
  - relevance.
    - Q. Is that correct?

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A. Yeah, that's correct. That's public knowledge.

Q. Right. And you have housing allowances and other benefits; is that correct?

A. No, we don't have housing allowances.

Q. You do have other benefits?

A. Well, other than retirement and Medicaid -- Medicare, we don't have any -- I mean medical, we don't have anything.

Q. And Dr. Steger, I understand that you're a Ph.D.; is that correct?

A. Correct.

Q. And what is your field, engineering?

A. Psychophysics.

Q. And what did you do your thesis in?

A. The assimilation in vision.

Q. Dr. Steger, can you just go through very briefly your educational background since high school?

A. Gettysburg College, Bachelor's degree. And I went on to Kansas State University, got a Master's degree and a Ph.D. in psychophysics.

Q. And since you graduated from college, what have your employment positions been?

A. Well, let's see. I worked for Martin Marietta. I worked for Grumman, I worked for Provident -- I mean Prudential. And then I went to SUNY Albany. And then I went to Rensselaer Polytechnic, and then I went to work for Consult Industries, and then I came to Cincinnati. Sounds like a gypsy or something, but --

Q. Dr. Steger, you went through that very quickly. Let me see if I can back up a little bit, I may have missed a couple. With respect to Martin Marietta, what did you do?

A. Psychophysics.

Q. And can you describe as you would to a layman what that field is?

A. Yeah. It's the mathematical modeling of human sensory processing.

Q. Could you give me an example of the field of psychophysics?

A. Well, for example, when you have a steering wheel with power steering, if you

notice, you still have to turn it hard. I mean, it's not, it's not perfect. We could give you a perfect power steering, there would be no feedback at all and you'd crash, because human beings judge the harder it is to turn, then that means, you know, that it's doing something. But we could make perfect power steering and you'd crash.

Well, somebody has to design the dampening on that that signals to you you're turning too hard and it's a very sophisticated thing. And for Grumman, for example, I have designed the dampening on the limb controls that landed on the moon. Even electronically — it was all electronic but we had to give them a spring so that when they pulled and pulled, they were getting towards the end.

Q. To protect them from themselves, in other words?

A. Yeah. And you mathematically model that amount of dampening.

Q. And when you were at Martin Marietta, you worked as an engineer, correct?

A. Well, I was not an engineer, but I worked in engineering.

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Q. And then you left and went to Grumman, approximately when was that?

A. Oh, sometime, let's see, '63 or four.

Q. And what did you do with Grumman?

A. Grumman I worked on the limb vehicle, landed on the moon.

Q. Right. And approximately how long were you there?

A. Oh, only about maybe eight, ten months.

Q. And your next job was with Prudential?

A. Yeah, actually it was with Prudential.

Q. And we're talking mid-sixties at this point?

A. '64 or five.

Q. And what did you do with Prudential?

A. Put in the first IBM 360s and redesigned their whole systems for handling databases.

Q. So it's what today we would call computer consulting?

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- A. Well, no, I was actually hired by them, I wasn't a consultant. What they did was -- computing was real new to almost anybody that wasn't in science. And everybody that was an engineer or scientist knew how to write Fortran. And they couldn't go out -- and there was no such thing as a degree in computer science, so they wanted scientists and engineers to come into the businesses because we could write Fortran. We could write the software.
- Q. And that software had to do with punch cards and stuff in those days?
- A. Yeah, in those days. And we, for example, it was at the time Prudential was setting up the different field offices, the one in Boston, one in Jacksonville, one in LA, and that was the first time they were ever tied together with computers so the data could be shared for the first time throughout the company very fast. Well, as far as the old 360s would do.
- Q. And Dr. Steger, after you left Prudential, where did you go?
  - A. I went to SUNY Albany.

modeling. And then the other side was to do research, which we did on, of all things, early identification of management talent. How's that for a switch.

- Q. And that was a very quantitative approach?
- A. No, actually it went back to work histories and went back to personal characteristics, all kinds of things. But we were trying to build them a model from it, what would be the various characteristics and the weights that we would put on these to choose 18 and 19 years old that would be the management ten years out in a company.
- Q. Is this a form of psychological profiling for the benefit of companies?
- A. No, not really. It wasn't psychological as much as it was background, training, that kind of thing, risk taking, courage, you know, things like that. To make a long story short, it worked.
- Q. Okay. Is that still in use today, Dr. Steger?
  - A. By some people, yeah.
  - Q. Dr. Steger, after you left RPI,

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- Q. As a professor?
- A. As a professor.
- Q. And in your field of psychophysics?
  - A. Um-hmm.
  - Q. And how long were you there?
  - A. Five years.
- Q. And did you start as an assistant professor?
  - A. Yeah.
- Q. And you rose through to the rank of associate professor?
  - A. I think it was associate, yeah.
- Q. And did you receive tenure at SUNY Albany?
  - A, Yeah.
  - Q. And what did you do next?
  - A. I went to Rensselaer.
  - Q. RPI?
  - A. RPI. And in the business school.
  - Q. What was your position in the
- 22 business school?
  - A. I started as a full professor with them and I was essentially to do two things. One, I taught statistics and mathematical

where did you go?

- A. Well, I stayed there for a while because I became the dean of the business school. And then I left to go to Colt Industries.
- Q. And you went to Colt as CEO; is that correct?
- A. No, I was a -- in New York, in the corporate group. And I reported to the chair and the VP for -- well, I don't know what you would call it, planning and huge relations or whatever.
- Q. Colt Industries makes firearms, correct?
- A. Colt Industries at the time was a conglomerate that had 60 -- I mean had 39 divisions. Firearms was a division. They owned Pratt & Whitney, they owned Fairbanks Morris, they owned Garlock.
- Q. And approximately when did you join Colt?
- A. Oh, 70 something because I came out here from Colt.
  - Q. Tell me about your career at Colt very briefly, if you can.

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A. Oh, I did two or three things. One, I moved the early identification management talent there, that's one of the things they wanted me to do. And we set up a wonderful program to bring college students in, which you don't need to hear the rest of. Then the other, I was partly the ears and eyes of the Chairman of the Board, so I would visit divisions and keep my eye on things and so forth.

The Chairman of the Board of Colt. by the way, happened to be the Chairman of the Board of Rensselaer Polytechnic and that's how I got there, because he said I'll pay you a lot of money if you want to come, to make a long story short, so I traveled a lot and kept an eye on various things in the corporation, did some planning, told them maybe we should get out of this business and stay in that one.

Q. Now, Dr. Steger, when you left Colt, what was your position?

A. I had responsibility for all of human resources and planning around the early identification program.

Q. And what was your title?

A. Director of -- what was it. director of something or other. Director of Human Relations or something.

Q. Were you on the board of directors of Colt?

A. No.

Q. Was Colt a public company?

A. Yeah.

Q. Dr. Steger, how were you lured to Cincinnati?

A. Well, a friend of mine called me and said that the president was 70 years old, and it's a good chance, to take a shot at it. But the reason was that the provost job was open, so if you came out, you'd have two years before he was retiring. So I came -- on my way -- I also worked in New York City. And I said, do you want to take a chance. If we go out and the two years doesn't work, we'll go somewhere else. So we went out and I got the presidency, so that answered our question.

Q. Okay. And that was in the early eighties and you've been here ever since, correct?

A. Right.

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Q. Dr. Steger, do you consider this deposition important?

A. Any deposition is important.

Q. What did you do, if anything, to prepare for this one?

A. Met with counsel.

Q. Approximately how long did that meeting take?

A. An hour and a half.

Q. How many times did you meet with counsel?

A. Once.

Q. Did you look at documents?

A. Some.

Q. What documents did you look at?

A. I don't have a clue. I'd have to go back through.

Q. Did the documents you looked at in any way refresh your recollection as to the events with respect to the Provident-Oak Hills merger?

A. Yes.

Q. Which documents refreshed your recollection?

A. Well, again, I'd have to see the

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43 1 documents.

> Q. Okay. Well, I'll show you some in a few minutes.

> > A. Okay.

Q. And maybe that will help. Dr. Steger, are you on the board of any other public companies?

A. Yes.

Q. Which ones?

A. Milacron.

Q. Anything else?

A. I'm trying to think. Most of what I'm on are nonprofits. You don't want nonprofits, I take it.

Q. I do, but later. With respect to public companies?

A. Public. That's it, I guess.

Q. Okay. With respect to the Provident Board, what if any committees do you serve on?

A. I serve on audit.

Q. Okay. With respect to the Milacron Board, what if any committees do you serve on?

A. I serve on the -- I'm trying to

think of the name, I think it was a different name. The nominating committee for the Board. And I serve on the -- I guess you'd call it administrative committee, which is really benefits and, you know, that kind of thing.

Q. Okay. Dr. Steger, did you serve on any other boards prior to today, other than the ones you've mentioned?

MR. BURKE: Other than nonprofits.

Q. Other than nonprofits?

A. Yeah, we have. I'm on the Board of Crucible Steel, which is privately held.

- Q. Okay. Have you been on the boards of any other public companies, but you're not on the public company's now -- you're not on the Board?
  - A. No.

Q. Okay. Who owns --

A. Wait a minute, I have to correct, I don't want to mislead you. I was on the Board of PNC before it became -- what was it called?

MS. LUGBILL: Central Trust.

A. Yeah, Central Trust. I was on the Central Trust Board, but once PNC took over I got out of that, I didn't like it.

Q. Okay. Did you resign?

A. Yeah.

Q. And that was based on a philosophical difference?

A. Yeah.

Q. And when you resigned did you submit a letter of resignation?

A. Um-hmm.

Q. Did PNC release this information to the investing public?

A. I don't think so, no. I never remember it being released.

Q. When was this?

A. Oh, gees, let's see, eighties.

Q. What were the philosophical differences you had with PNC?

MR. BURKE: Objection to

relevance. You may answer.

A. It wasn't philosophical differences, it was that -- that it was a fine small bank, liked it, and enjoyed the officers and the way they were returning it. And then when a very large bank came in from Pittsburgh, that's not my style, I don't want to deal with

Pittsburgh. So I said, you know, nothing wrong, I think they run a fine bank, I just don't want to have the -- to be on a Board that essentially has nothing to do, because it's going to be run out of Pittsburgh.

Q. Dr. Steger, who owns Crucible

Steel?

A. Who owns it?

Q. Yes.

A. The management.

Q. Could you list a couple of individuals?

A. Oh, these were all former Colt employees that bought out Crucible Steel. It was a division of Colt at one time. And they used their pensions to buy it out. And so it's privately held.

Q. Okay. Could you just give me a couple of names?

A. John Vincell is the CEO.

Q. And anyone else?

A. David Yates is VP for sales.

Q. Okay. Dr. Steger, how did you come to be on the Central Trust Board?

A. Originally?

WILLIAMS & OLIVER (513) 674-1720 1 Q. Yes.

A. God, what's his name? I'm getting old -- asked me. The CEO at the time asked me. I can see him, but I can't tell you his name right now. Darn it, what's his name?

MS. LUGBILL: Mr. Rippe.

A. No, Rippe wasn't ever the CEO, I don't think. The Chairman of the Board. Darn it, I can see him and I can't think of his last name.

Q. Well, in any event you were asked by the CEO to join the Board?

A. Yeah.

Q. And approximately how long did you serve?

A. Oh, probably was three, four years.

Q. And how did you come to be on the Provident Board?

A. How did I come to be on the Provident Board? Actually they asked me to serve on there. And I had -- I wasn't on any bank board at the time, I had long -- that was long after.

Q. All right. Who asked you to join

1 2

the Provident Board?

A. Allen.

- Q. Allen who?
- A. Allen Davis.
- Q. Davis, okay. And when was this?
- A. Oh, gees, I don't know. I'd have to look it up.
  - Q. Early nineties?
  - A. Yeah, somewhere around there.
- Q. And how did you come to be on the Milacron Board?
  - A. How did I?
  - Q. Yes.
- A. Jim Geiner and I are close friends, or were very close friends.
- Q. Would it be fair to say that being president of UC is a full-time job?
- A. Oh, yeah. Any job is a full-time job.
- Q. Okay. During 1999, how much time did you devote to your activities on the Provident Board?
- A. How much time? Oh, I don't know,
  I'd say two to three days a month, or something
  like that.

nonprofits? Well, for boards, that's probably about it.

- Q. Okay. Dr. Steger, could you spell Tech Solve?
- A. Tech, T E C H, solve, S O L V E, two words.
- $\ensuremath{\mathbf{Q}}.$  And what kind of a nonprofit is that?
- A. It's a technical nonprofit underwritten by the state that's right out on Paddock Road.
- Q. And how much time do you devote to Tech Solve?
- A. Not very much. I go to their Board meetings, but it's run very well by Gary. And I would say, I don't know, maybe six hours a month.
- Q. Okay. And was that true in 1999 as well?
- A. No. I was a little bit more involved because I was Chairman of the Board.
- Q. Okay. In 1999, approximately how much time did you devote to Tech Solve?
- A. I thought you said nineties, no, '99 I wasn't the chair anymore.

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Q. Okay. And those are full days?

A. Well, I'm, I'm collapsing that.

Over the month it may be that I went to the meeting and I spent my hour reading, and then we had the two or three hour meeting, and then there might be other things that we did or committees, and then -- the audit committee and so forth. I'm just saying roughly over the month, two or three days' worth of work.

Q. And are you talking about full eight hour days?

A. Yeah.

Q. Okay. Approximately how much time did you devote to Milacron during 1999?

A. Well, Milacron doesn't meet as frequently. I would probably say a day a month.

Q. Okay. And let's talk about the nonprofit boards that you're on now. Can you list all of the nonprofit boards, please?

A. Oh, brother. Tech Solve, Drake Hospital, UC Physicians, let's see, what else am I on that's nonprofit? Oh, the Ohio Computer Center, which is a state computer center. Let's see, what are the other

Q. Okay. So it was about six hours a month?

A. Yeah.

Q. How about with respect to Drake Hospital, in 1999, approximately how much time did you spend devoted to Drake Hospital?

A. Oh, I'd say eight to ten hours a month.

Q. Okay. How about with respect to UC Physicians?

A. That's very short. I'd say no more than four hours a month.

Q. And how about Ohio Computer?

A. If I did it by month, it probably would be about an hour a month because it only meets twice a year.

Q. Okay. Dr. Steger, how would you describe your job as a university president? For example, I've heard that a university president is first and foremost a fund raiser. How would you describe it?

A. No, it's not first and foremost a fund raiser, not -- that's a myth. It's a very complex management job that is -- as any CEO would have. You have different audiences, you

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have different sources of income, you have all kinds of different jobs. You have to meet the public and you have to meet the donors, just like you said, but you also have to deal with all the contingencies, so it's just a normal CEO's job. I don't see it very much different from watching Colt executives, except it's public and public is a killing.

Q. It requires more schmoozing than being a CEO of a public company, correct? MR. BURKE: Objection to form.

- A. I wouldn't say that, no, because the schmoozing that the executives do in a private company is with the federal government and the federal politicians and so forth. And my audience happens to be Columbus and elsewhere, so --
- Q. Dr. Steger, do any PFGI Board members have any significant relationships with
  - A. That's a good question.
  - Q. Thank you.

A. You know, not really. I'm trying to think of -- I mean, literally committing their time and money, I don't think so, no.

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of making sure that we reach that audience and serve them well. There is the finance committee. I think that's it.

Q. Nominating?

A. No, there's no nominating committee.

Q. Compensation?

- A. Well, actually I have a feeling the -- there's a personnel committee, I think. That compensation rings a bell, but it may be done by finance, I'm not sure.
  - Q. Any others that you can think of?
  - A. No.
- Q. Have you always served on the audit committee?
- A. No, actually I didn't serve on any committees at first. And then I got on the audit committee.
- Q. How long have you been on the audit committee?
  - A. Three, four years.
- Q. Is the audit committee the most important committee within Provident?
- A. I won't answer that question because I'm biased, I'm on it.

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Q. Dr. Steger, how are you paid by Provident?

A. How am I paid?

Q. Yes.

A. You're paid by Board meeting.

Q. Is it so much per Board meeting?

A. Yeah.

Q. A few thousand?

A. And committee meetings.

Q. Right, how much per Board meeting?

A. You know, I don't know.

Q. How much per committee meeting?

A. You know, I don't know. I'll tell you why. Because I take half of it and defer it, so I'd have to -- you'd have to ask them.

Q. It's in the order of several thousand dollars per Board meeting though, correct?

MR. BURKE: Objection, asked and answered. You may answer.

A. I don't know.

Q. Okay. Aside from the audit committee, what committees does PFGI have?

A. Let's see, there is audit, there is a kind of a minority committee in the sense

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entirely of outside directors?

MR. BURKE: Objection.

A. Don't know.

Q. Are you familiar with the term outside directors?

A. Nonofficers? Is that what you mean? -

A. Um-hmm.

Q. Okay. Are you familiar with the 12 term inside directors, sometimes referred to as 13 management directors? 14

A. Isn't that what I just said, officers? Officers are inside, and outside directors aren't officers.

Q. Right. But not every officer is a director.

A. No.

Q. Okay. Does Provident have a mandatory retirement age for Board members? 22

A. Yes, 70.

Q. Okay. Do you think that's a good idea?

THIEMANN VS. OHSL

Q. Well, isn't there an SEC requirement that the audit committee consist

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A. I never thought about it. I should have, I'm getting near there.

Q. Do you have an opinion of the OHSL Board as it was constituted in 1999?

A. Is that the bank board?

MR. BURKE: No, OHSL.

Q. It's the public company Board.

Q. Why not?

A. Never bothered me, I'd have to be bothered by it before I can concern myself.

Q, Well, you were buying their bank,

A. Yes, we were buying their bank.

Q. And didn't you want to know who was running their bank?

A. No, because, you know, when you buy a bank, you buy a bank. I don't care who's running it, I just hope it's good.

Q. How do you make that determination that it's good?

A. The management makes that determination.

Q. What role, if any, did the

Provident Board have with respect to the purchase of OHSL in 1999?

A. What role did we have? We reviewed it, we were presented the case for acquiring it, and then said that's a good idea.

Q. What was the case for acquiring OHSL, as you remember it?

A. As I remember it, it's profitability and the -- and the -- also its customers. That's the two major things you

Q. How did you assess OHSL's profitability?

A. I didn't.

Q. How did you review the work of whoever assessed OHSL's profitability?

A. Well, as I said, we got a Board presentation, but I didn't memorize it.

Q. Who made that presentation?

A. You know, I've got to think about who made that presentation. It wasn't the CEO, it was one of the financial officers, but I can't remember who did that.

Q. Was it Chris Carey, perhaps?

A. I don't -- was Chris there when we

did that? Chris is fairly new. I don't remember.

Q. How did you assess OHSL's customers?

A. I didn't. Again, they just said they had a good customer base.

Q. Would it be fair to say that OHSL and Provident were very different types of institutions?

A. I don't know. I can't answer that guestion.

Q. Are you familiar with the term community bank?

A. Not really, no.

Q. How would you describe what Provident Bank is? MR. BURKE: Objection to form.

A. It's a financial institution.

Q. Well, in terms of size. It's not a community bank, is it?

A. Well, I don't know because what's a community bank?

Q. Okay. Would you describe Provident as an international bank?

A. No, probably regional.

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Q. Okay. Or perhaps a super regional bank?

A. I don't know. I don't know what super means.

Q. Did the Provident Board ever consider the possibility that OHSL's customers would want to stay with a smaller bank and not move their deposit accounts and other accounts to Provident?

MR. BURKE: Objection. Calls for speculation.

A. No.

MR. BURKE: Assumes facts not in evidence. You may answer.

Q. Why not?

A. Why didn't we?

Q. Yes.

A. Well, we don't go around asking customers that question when we're looking at acquiring a financial institution. You acquire it because it looks like it has a sound base and that. And you don't say to customers, would you like to keep moving your money.

Q. Well, by acquiring the customers. you want to retain the customers, correct?

THIEMANN VS. OHSL

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A. Correct.

Q. Did you ever learn in 1999 that after the announcement of the merger, that OHSL depositors were moving their accounts out of OHSL in wholesale levels?

MR. BURKE: Objection.

Mischaracterizes the record. You may answer.

A. No, we never learned that.

Q. That was never discussed at the Board?

A. Hmm-um.

Q. Okay. Does that concern you in any way?

A. No. Change is change.

Q. Are you familiar with Provident's advisory board that existed, I believe, at Teast from late 1999 to late 2001?

MR. BURKE: Advisory board?

Q. Yes.

A. What's an advisory board?

Q. You don't know what Provident's advisory board is?

A. No.

MR. BRAUTIGAM: Okay. Let's take a short break. We've been going for about an hour.

(Brief recess.)

BY MR. BRAUTIGAM:

Q. Dr. Steger, I have placed two deposition exhibits in front of you, the one on your right is Defendant's Exhibit 1. The one on your left is Plaintiff's Exhibit 9. Directing your attention to Defendant's Exhibit 1, have you seen that document before? And again, Dr. Steger, please take as much time as you need to familiarize yourself with the document.

A. I don't think so.

Q. Okay. Why not? MR. BURKE: Why doesn't he think

so?

Q. No.

A. I don't have a clue.

Q. Okay. Did you sign a registration statement with respect to the Provident-OHSL merger?

A. What's a registration statement?

Q. Do you remember signing anything with respect to the Provident-OHSL merger?

A. That's a good question. Not that

I can remember.

Q. Okay. Dr. Steger, are you familiar with the concept of pooling of interest accounting?

A. The -- say that again.

Q. Are you familiar with the concept of pooling of interest accounting?

A. Is that when -- that's the one we got out of and changed from at the bank?

Q. Dr. Steger, are you asking me or telling me?

A. I'm asking you.

Q. Well, I'm afraid that's not how the process works.

A. Oh.

Q. Are you familiar with the concept of purchasing accounting?

A. Well, the -- is a gain on sale? Is that what you're talking about?

Q. Dr. Steger, are you familiar with the concept of securitizations?

A. Yes.

Q. What are securitizations?

A. Well, we bundle together say a package of loans and sell them.

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Q. Why would an entity do that?

A. Make money.

Q. Is there a certain amount of risk involved with respect to securitizations?

A. There's always a risk whenever you do anything with money.

Q. Is it important to disclose risks to the investing public?

A. Sure.

Q. Okay. Why is that important?

A. Because then they know what risk they're taking.

Q. Dr. Steger, were proxy materials assembled with respect to the OHSL-Provident merger?

A. Were they assembled? I don't know.

Q. What role did Provident directors, if any, play in assembling the final document, the final proxy materials used for this merger?

A. My recollection is we didn't pay -- play any role in assembling the materials.

Q. Did you personally play any role in reviewing the materials that were assembled?

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A. No.

Q. Why not?

A. Because we were briefed, remember? I said we were briefed by the management on the purchase.

Q. What is the purpose of proxy materials?

A. To inform the stockholders.

Q. Of what?

A. Of a purchase or whatever you're doing.

Q. Are you familiar with the term material information?

A. No.

Q. Have you ever heard that term at audit committee meetings, let's say?

A. Not material information, no.

Q. Have you ever heard the term material?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Dr. Steger, do you believe that it's important that the proxy materials be accurate and complete?

A. Absolutely.

Q. Why?

A. Because you owe it to the customer.

Q. And which customer are you talking about?

A. The shareholders.

Q. Dr. Steger, what, if anything, did you personally do to ensure that the proxy materials used in this merger were full and complete?

A. I didn't do anything.

Q. And if I asked you why not, you'd say because management did everything; is that correct?

A. Yeah.

Q. Okay. So it's fair to say that you personally didn't devote any time to making sure the proxy material and registration statement was accurate?

A. That's correct.

Q. Dr. Steger, would it be fair to say that you're a prominent man in the community?

A. I'm not going to judge that.

Q. Do you think you're a fair man?

A. Very.

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Q. As a director involved in a transaction of this sort, is one of the things you're saying, hey, I'm Dr. Joe Steger, I'm the president of UC and a Board member, and I support this transaction?

MR. BURKE: Objection.

Q. Was that one of the things the proxy materials are saying?

MR. BURKE: Objection to form.

A. Well, two things. One, it has nothing to do with me being at the University and the president. It has to do with my role as a director. And I could be, you know, own a small company and be a director. But the point is that we trust the management. And when they deliver documents or things that you're talking about, we look at them, we say that's fine, good, that looks like a good purchase. But we don't write the documents, we don't review the documents because that's not our role.

Q. What is your role?

A. Our role is oversight.

Q. Dr. Steger, do you believe that you are personally responsible for any material misstatements or material omissions in the proxy materials used in the OHSL-Provident merger?

MR. BURKE: Objection. Calls for

a legal conclusion. You may answer.

A. Number one, how would I know they're overstatements or misstatements.

Q. Is there a number two, Dr. Steger?

A. No.

Q. Do you have any understanding on the role of KMK, the law firm of Keating, Muething & Klekamp, in writing the proxy materials used in the OHSL-Provident merger?

A. No.

Q. You don't know who the lawyers were who were involved in the transaction --

A. No.

Q. -- correct? Okay. You didn't have any interaction with these lawyers?

A. No. Up until now.

Q. During 1999, did you have a clear understanding of what the KMK firm was doing on behalf of Provident?

A. Doing in terms of what?

Q. Working on the merger transaction. MR. BURKE: Objection. Asked and

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answered.

A. No.

- Q. Do you think it's in general, generally speaking, a good idea for the client, meaning Provident, to have a clear understanding of what its attorneys, meaning KMK, are doing?
  - A. Sure. I would assume we do.
  - Q. Why would you assume that?
- A. Because we had very good legal counsel.
- Q. No, my question went to the Board's understanding of what the self described, very good legal counsel is doing.

MR. BURKE: I just note that's a different question. You asked about Provident, not the Board.

- Q. Okay.
- A. You asked -- right.
- Q. Okay. Different question.
- A. Well, the Board wouldn't be involved at that level.
- Q. Do you have any understanding of the role of Dinsmore & Shohl with respect to this merger transaction between Provident and

DHSL?

- A. No.
- Q. Dr. Steger, are you familiar at all with the federal securities laws?
- A. Weil, I wouldn't say I was very familiar, but I -- we do get good counsel by outside auditors and so forth.
- Q. And what are the outside auditors telling you with respect to the federal securities laws
  - A. Well, REGO and things like that.
- Q. Have you had any Board meetings since the Enron scandal hit the newspapers?
  - A. No.

MR. BURKE: Objection to

relevance.

- Q. Are you familiar with what's known as the 1933 Act?
  - A. No.
- Q. Are you familiar with what's known as the 1934 Act?
  - A. No.
- Q. Are you generally familiar with the concept of full and fair disclosure?
  - A. In general.

Q. And what do you understand that

concept to mean?

A. Well, as a public official, it means that you just stick with the facts.

- Q. Does it further mean that you can't omit material things?
  - A. I don't know.
- Q. For example, when you swore to tell the truth today, you swore to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, correct?
  - A. Um-hmm.
  - Q. That's yes, Dr. Steger?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And the second part of that, the whole truth, that's roughly equivalent to the federal securities laws calling for full and fair disclosure. Is that correct?

MR. BURKE: Objection to form.

- A. I have no idea. I'm not going to guess at something.
- Q. Okay. Dr. Steger, let's take a look at what has been marked as Plaintiff's Exhibit 1 previously.
  - A. There is nothing marked.

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Q. It was marked in a different deposition. You can take my word for it --

A. Oh.

Q. -- that that's Plaintiff's Exhibit 1. If I can direct your attention to the two columns on the right. If you could read that to yourself, Dr. Steger.

A. Okay.

- Q. For the record, Dr. Steger, Plaintiff's Exhibit 1 is an article from August 2000 from the Cincinnati Business Courier. Have you seen this document before today?
  - A. No.
- Q. Dr. Steger, what is your understanding of the word unanimous?
- A. Well, it's whosever present at a quorum, they all voted the same way.
- Q. How did Provident's Board work with respect to unanimous votes? Can you describe that process?
- A. Yeah. Everybody votes yes, or everybody votes no.
- Q. And would that include the Chairman of the Board?
  - A. Chairman of the Board doesn't

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vote. Q. At Provident?

A. Well, he does -- see, the outside officers vote. And by the outside, I mean the outside members vote.

Q. Okay.

A. You know Robert's Rules of Order, and you define the quorum, and the quorum is who votes. And I don't know what this bank had as a quorum. Did they all vote or what?

Q. Well, let me ask you with respect to Provident. When something is -- when a motion is made at a Provident Board meeting, it's then seconded, correct?

A. Correct.

Q. And then a vote is taken, correct?

A. Correct.

Q. And when that vote is recorded in the minutes as being unanimous --

A. Um-hmm.

Q. -- that means that each director present voted in favor of the -- whatever we're talking about, correct?

A. Correct.

Q. Okay. And that would include the

Chairman of the Board, correct?

A. I don't know that it does. It depends again on the rules, but I would assume he is a voting member.

Q. Okay. And you've been on --

A. But typically it's just the outside board members that vote.

Q. And why is that?

A. Why is that? Because that's the way they set it up.

Q. How many inside directors does Provident now have?

A. You know, I don't know.

Q. How many inside directors did it have in 1999?

A. That's -- the only inside director is probably the CEO.

Q. Dr. Steger, if I could direct your attention to Defendant's Exhibit 1, do you see that in front of you?

A. Um-hmm.

Q. I am interested in the sentence, "Your Board of Directors unanimously approved the acquisition and believes that it is in the best interest of OHSL stockholders." Do you

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see that? It's the third paragraph from the bottom.

A. Yeah.

Q. Okay. How do you read unanimously in that sentence?

A. They all voted yes.

Q. Okay. And when you say "they all," you're referring to the Oak Hills directors, correct?

MR. BURKE: Who -- which Oak Hills directors?

A. No, no.

MR. BURKE: You can answer.

A. No, whoever was at the meeting.

Q. Okay. Does it say anything about whoever was at the meeting?

A. No.

Q. Okay.

A. If you're absent, your vote can't count.

Q. If you're absent, do you think that's something that should be disclosed to the shareholders?

A. No.

Q. Why not?

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A. Because you have a quorum.

Q. Well, why don't you say we had a quorum, but the entire Board didn't vote in favor of it, because not everybody was there? MR. BURKE: Objection. Calls for

speculation. You may answer.

A. It's all so redundant, you don't run around doing that.

Q. Just can't be bothered?

A. It doesn't make any sense. You have a Board meeting, if one person's missing, everyone votes, that person trusts those people.

Q. Is it fair to tell the investing public that the Board voted unanimously if people were absent?

A. Absolutely.

Q. Why?

A. Because those present voted unanimously. That's what Robert's Rules of Order say. People that aren't there can't vote.

Q. Okay. Dr. Steger, let me direct your attention to Plaintiff's Exhibit 1, the right-hand column, the first paragraph. There

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is a sentence that says "Brautigam alleges." Do you see that?

- A. Where are you?
- Q. Very top of the right-hand column there. Right by your finger, "Brautigam alleges."
  - A. Yeah.

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to?

Q. Okay. Would you just read that to yourself, please?

MR. BURKE: I'll object, there's no foundation that this witness has ever seen it, it's a hearsay document. I believe this is inappropriate questioning, but you may go ahead. I object.

- A. Okay. I read it.
- Q. Okay. After that sentence it says, "Burke's response," and I'd read it, "Hanauer opposed the Provident takeover because he wanted Oak Hills to remain independent." Do you know who Hanauer is from that previous sentence?
- A. He's got -- obviously he's got something to do with Oak Hills.
  - Q. You don't know who he is?
  - A. No.

Q. Okay. Can you accept my representation that he was the CEO and a Board member of OHSL in 1999?

- A. Oh, I assume you don't lie.
- Q. Okay. Dr. Steger, do you believe that this is information that should be shared with the shareholders, meaning the position of the CEO and the only director who is a member of management?

MR. BURKE: Objection. Assumes facts not in evidence. This calls for complete speculation on the part of this witness.

- A. No, because he voted in favor. That's it.
  - Q. What do you mean by "that's it"?
- A. The vote was unanimous and he was one of the votes. I don't care what he speculates about afterward.
- Q. Do you think if the CEO of a corporation voted his shares in a different way from the way he voted as a director, that that would be material information?
  - A. No.
  - Q. Why not?
  - A. Because the vote is the vote. And

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that's what he did. He did his public statement by voting. If he wants to then go do his shares, that's a private statement.

- Q. Dr. Steger, you said you're a very fair man, correct?
  - A. Right.
- Q. Let me represent to you that Ken Hanauer ran the special meeting of shareholders for Oak Hills on October 25th, 1999. And the purpose of that meeting was to approve the Provident-Oak Hills merger. Are you with me so far?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And even though Mr. Hanauer ran that meeting for the purpose that I've outlined, he had previously voted his personal shares against the transaction. Do you think that's fair?

MR. BURKE: Objection. Assumes facts not in evidence, calls for speculation.

- A. It's irrelevant. If he voted yes at that meeting, that's the vote.
  - Q. Which meeting are you referring
    - A. This one where he says he had

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voted in favor of the transaction.

- Q. Okay. Let's take a look at that sentence in Defendant's Exhibit 1 again. "Your Board of Directors unanimously approved the acquisition."
  - A. They did.
- Q. Okay. The second part of that sentence continues, "and believe that it is in the best interest of OHSL stockholders." Did I read that correctly?
  - A Correct.
- Q. Does unanimous also -- I'm sorry, unanimously also modify the second part of that sentence?

MR. BURKE: Objection. Calls for speculation.

- A. No. They're both unanimous.
- Q. When you say both, what are you referring to?
- A. I'm saying that the vote was unanimous and, therefore, the people have to understand that the Board was unanimous.
- Q. What about the belief that the acquisition is in the best interest of OHSL stockholders? Is that also unanimous as it

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appears on that page?

MR. BURKE: Objection. Document speaks for itself.

A. Sure, it says the Board was unanimous in recommending that.

Q. Okay. Dr. Steger, let me represent to you that Mr. Hanauer testified that at no time in 1999 did he believe that the OHSL-Provident merger was in the best interest of OHSL shareholders. Do you have a problem with that?

A, No.

MR. BURKE: Objection. Misstates

the --

A. He voted --

MR. BURKE: Misstates the record.

A. Let's make this very simple. He voted yes. Once he did that, I don't care what he said privately. I don't care what he did with his stock, because he said yes, it's a great merger.

Q. What if he changes his mind later?

A. That's tough.

Q. Wouldn't that have to be disclosed to the shareholders?

A. No, it's after the fact.

Q. After the fact of what?

A. After the vote. He already said his public statement with that vote.

Q. When you say "public statement," what are you referring to?

A. I'm referring to the fact that this becomes the record of the meeting, that he said yes to the merger.

Q. Let the record reflect that the witness is referring to Plaintiff's Exhibit 1.

A. Right.

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Q. Dr. Steger, this is a newspaper article from August of 2000. And you were pointing at it and said that this becomes the public record. Can you just explain your answer?

A. I didn't say the --MR. BURKE: You handed it to him.

A. I said the action becomes the public record, not the paper.

Q. How would the vote of a director become part of a public record?

A. Simply because they already announced in that document it was unanimous.

Q. In Defendant's Exhibit 1?

A. Yeah.

Q. Dr. Steger, what if I were to represent to you that the Chairman of the Board did not vote with respect to this transaction, would it then be unanimous in your view?

A. I'm not going to make that assumption. He's already done it, it is unanimous. Why are you getting away from the facts?

Q. Dr. Steger, let me represent to you that Norbert Brinker was the chairman of the OHSL Board in 1999. Are you with me?

A. Yeah. I don't know who he is,

Q. Okay. Dr. Steger, you can see that he signed the document --

A. Yeah.

Q. -- correct? And beneath his signature it says Chairman of the Board, correct?

MR. BURKE: Document speaks for itself and calls for speculation from this witness. You may answer.

Q. Okay. Dr. Steger, let me

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represent to you that Mr. Brinker simply did not vote with respect to the OHSL-Provident merger, okay? Can you accept that representation?

A. Sure.

Q. Okay. Do you --

A. I assume it's a fact.

Q. Okay. Do you then -- do you still believe this sentence, "Your Board of Directors unanimously approved the acquisition and believes that it is in the best interest of OHSL stockholders," to be true?

MR. BURKE: Objection. Calls for speculation. You may answer.

A. Okay. All of those that voted voted unanimously and it was all yes. If the man doesn't want to vote, he doesn't count.

O. Does it --

A. It's that six.

Q. Does it say that in the document?

A. Well, of course not.

Q. Do you think it should say that in the document?

A. No.

Q. Why not?

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A. You don't need it. You had a vote large enough to carry the transaction. If I don't want to vote and I'm there, that's my problem.

Q. Don't you think that's something that's potentially of interest to OHSL shareholders?

MR. BURKE: Objection. Calls for speculation.

- A. It's after the fact. '
- Q. After what fact?
- A. They already voted to sell it.
- Q. Well, Dr. Steger, let me represent to you that I believe the vote referred to here took place on August 2nd, 1999. That didn't close the deal, did it?

MR. BURKE: Objection. Calls for speculation.

- A. I have no idea if it closed the deal.
- Q. Well, there were other things that were required before the merger could be effected, correct?
- A. Yeah, but what's that relevance to their vote?

Q. One of the things that was necessary for the merger to be effected was the vote of OHSL shareholders, correct?

A. That's what we've just been talking about.

- Q. And the shareholders had to have some guidance with respect to how to vote, correct?
- A. They did. They got the guidance right there, they voted unanimously.
- Q. Okay. And do you believe that the shareholders should rely on that guidance, as you put it, they voted unanimously?

MR. BURKE: Objection. Calls for speculation as to what's in the mind of the shareholders. You may answer,

- A. All I know is that I would assume that when a Board votes unanimously for something, and I'm a shareholder, I'd go with them, but it's a shareholder's decision.
- Q. And if there was some dissent within the Board, you would want additional information, correct?

MR. BURKE: Objection.

A. I don't see any dissent.

Q. If the Board was somehow split, you would want to receive that information as a shareholder, correct?

MR. BURKE: Objection. Calls for speculation. He's not an OHSL shareholder.

- A. Back to the vote. The vote was not split. Everybody that voted voted yes. you're giving me an after the fact split. Well, that's tough.
- Q. Dr. Steger, assume for purposes of this question that an OHSL director resigned in part in protest three days before this vote was taken. Do you think that that's material information?

MR, BURKE: Objection. Calls for speculation, assumes facts not in evidence.

- A. If he resigned, it's irrelevant.
- Q. Even if he resigned in part in protest?

MR. BURKE: Objection.

A. Sure. MR. BURKE: Assumes facts not in evidence. You can answer.

A. Yeah.

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Q. Why do you believe that, Dr. Steger?

A. Because if he really wanted to have an effect, he would have stayed and voted no.

Q. Well, Dr. Steger, you resigned from the PNC Board, correct?

A. Correct.

Q. And that's because you just didn't want to be there, correct?

A. But I wasn't protesting, I just thought I don't like that style of management. It's my opinion and I can quit whenever I want to. I wasn't protesting anything.

Q. Okay. Well, Mr. Herron, this is the director we're talking about, testified that he did resign in part in protest.

MR. BURKE: Objection.

Q. Are you with me?

MR. BURKE: Calls for speculation. Assumes facts not in evidence. This witness has no knowledge of any of this stuff, Mike.

Q. Dr. Steger, if one of the Oak Hills directors resigned in protest three days before the vote was taken, the vote of the

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directors to merge with Provident, is that something that you would be interested in as a Provident director?

- A. No, because he did a great disservice. He left the Board, and once you leave the Board, that's it. He should have stayed and voted no if he really wanted to make a protest.
  - Q. Why do you say that, Dr. Steger?
- A. Because that's what you do.
  That's why we have boards. You don't quit when it gets tough, that you don't like something, you vote against it.
- Q. So would it be fair to say that you view Mr. Herron's actions in resigning as somehow dishonorable?

MR. BURKE: Objection. Calls for speculation.

- A. Well, I don't know that I'd call it that. I'd call it somewhat cowardly,
- Q. Cowardly, okay. Let's mark this as Plaintiff's Exhibit 27.

(Steger Exhibit Number 27 was marked for identification.)

A. What are we looking at here?

Q. Dr. Steger, I have handed you what the reporter has marked as Plaintiff's Deposition Exhibit 27, which I will represent to you is an August 3rd, 1999 press release from Provident Financial Group, Inc. Have you seen this document before?

A. I'm sure I have, yeah. I mean I didn't memorize it, but --

- Q. Okay. Are you familiar with this document?
  - A. I would say yes.
  - Q. Do you recognize this document?
  - A, Um-hmm.
- Q. What is Plaintiff's Deposition Exhibit 27?
  - A. You want me to answer yes?
- $\ensuremath{\mathbf{Q}}.$  If you could answer the question. What is the document?
- A. Oh, it's essentially the announcement of the acquisition of OHSL.
- Q. Did you see this document before it went out?
  - A. No.
- Q. Did you read it on or about August 3rd, 1999?

- A. I can't remember the -- when, but it certainly would have probably been around then.
- Q. Okay. Let me direct your attention to the third paragraph. Well, before that, when you read this document, did you understand it?
  - A. Mostly, um-hmm.
- Q. Are there things in it that you did not understand?
- A. Well, I'd have to study it at length to answer your question, but in general I understand it, yeah.
- Q. Okay. Let me direct your attention to that third paragraph, the second sentence. It says, "Due diligence work, including an assessment of year 2000 readiness, has been completed by both companies and their advisors." Do you see that sentence?
  - A. Um-hmm.
  - Q. Did I read that correctly?
  - A. Um-hmm.
- Q. Okay. Can you define due diligence work, please?
  - A. Due diligence is essentially a

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- measure of concern about the readiness for the year 2000 changeover in the computing system.
- Q. Okay. Does due diligence include anything else in this context?
  - A. No.
- Q. Did you have any special expertise with respect to the Y2K changeover?
  - A. Did I?
  - Q. Yes.
- A. No.
- Q. So you were not consulted with respect to OHSL's computer systems or anything like that?
  - A. No.
- Q. Okay. From reading this document, which we've concluded is dated August 3rd, 1999, would you conclude that the OHSL Board had already voted to approve the transaction on or before this date?
- A. I'll have to read it again carefully to answer that question. Let me read it again. It says right here it was approved by both Boards. Wasn't that your question?
- Q. Well, the answer is, you would conclude that it was approved by the OHSL Board

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on or before August 3rd, 1999, correct?

MR. BURKE: Objection. Document speaks for itself, he has no firsthand knowledge of that.

A. I don't know about the date, but I do know it says the Board of both have approved it.

Q. And the date of this press release is August 3rd, correct?

A. Yeah.

Q. Top left?

A. Yeah.
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Q. Okay. So it couldn't be referring to any vote that took place after August 3rd of 1999, correct?

MR. BURKE: Objection. You may answer. I mean, I don't think there's any foundation.

A. Yeah, It already says it was approved by both.

(Steger Exhibit Number 28 was marked for identification.)

Q. Dr. Steger, the reporter has handed you what has been marked as Plaintiff's Deposition Exhibit 28. And in an earlier

deposition it was marked as Herron Deposition Exhibit 7. Let me represent to you that this is the Court's July 25th, 2000 order on the motion to dismiss.

Please take as much time as you need to familiarize yourself with the document. I believe that I can clue you in to certain things that we need to talk about. Dr. Steger, my first question is, have you seen this document before?

A. No.

Q. Okay. Dr. Steger, are you familiar with the term control person?

A. No, but you can educate me.

Q. Dr. Steger, are you familiar with something that's sometimes referred to as rule 10(B)(5)?

MR. BURKE: Objection. Calls for a legal conclusion.

A. No.

Q. Are you generally familiar with the concept that it's unlawful to make any untrue statement of material fact or to omit to state a material fact -- I'm on page 15 of the document --

A. Okay, that helps.

Q. -- necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading?

MR. BURKE: Objection.

A. I have no clue what you just said.

Q. Okay. I essentially read --

A. B?

Q. -- paragraph B.

MR. BURKE: You want him to -- I mean, I don't understand what you're asking.
MR. BRAUTIGAM: I asked if he was

MR. BRAUTIGAM: I asked if he was familiar with that concept.

MR. BURKE: Okay.

 ${\tt MS.\ LUGBILL:}$  Start reading here, otherwise it doesn't make any sense.

BY MR. BRAUTIGAM:

Q. Dr. Steger, my co-counsel has suggested I approach this in a slightly different way.

A, Okay.

Q. May I direct your attention to page 14?

A. All right.

Q. Do you see toward the bottom,

WILLIAMS & OLIVER (513) 674-1720 footnote nine starts out, 17 C.F.R. Section 240.10b (a) and then it says "provides." And the first part of that is -- take as much time as you need to review it, Dr. Steger.

A. Okay. That's good not to scheme to defraud. Okay. I'm up to here, now what?

Q. Well, actually I think it jumps over to the footnote here, section B.

A. Oh, okay. All right.

Q. Dr. Steger, are you generally familiar with the concepts outlined in footnote nine?

MR. BURKE: Objection. You're asking about a document which he's never seen, asking him to read statutory provisions in the Code of Federal Regulations. I mean, I think it at the very least calls for a legal conclusion, but I object to the form.

A. Where is footnote nine anyway?

Q. It starts on page 14, Dr. Steger.

A. This?

Q. Yes, right by your finger.

A. Oh. this little tiny nine?

Q. Yes, Doctor.

A. I'm looking at 17.

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 ${\bf Q}$ . That's the first line of the footnote.

A. Okay. Well, in general, yeah, I mean, I understand you're not supposed to mislead people.

Q. Okay. Dr. Steger, if Mr. Hanauer, the OHSL CEO and Board member, was against the transaction but he didn't disclose his feelings to the investing public, do you think that that had the effect of misleading the investing public?

MR. BURKE: Objection. Calls for speculation, misstates the record. Assumes facts not in evidence. And I believe it's been asked and answered. You may answer.

A. No, he voted yes.

Q. Okay. What about his vote as a shareholder?

A. That's irrelevant.

Q. Why do you believe that that's irrelevant?

A. When you're in a role as a director and you vote yes, that's your role as a director. If I then want to sell my stock or I want to burn the stock, it's my business. It

has nothing to do with the transaction.

Q. Dr. Steger, please clarify for the jury why you believe that the vote of the person who's running the meeting, asking people to vote in favor of the transaction --

A. I don't know that.

Q. -- but who voted his personal shares against the transaction, is irrelevant.

MR. BURKE: Objection. Asked and answered.

A. Yeah. I don't know how many times I've got to answer this for you. The act of voting is the defining moment for the decision. Not selling your stock. That has nothing to do with the business of the day. The business of the day is do we want to go with Provident or not. Unanimously we do, period.

Q. Dr. Steger, in the previous answer you referred to not selling your stock. I believe the hypothetical that I set up was a little different in the sense that it didn't involve selling the stock, it involved voting your shares against the transaction.

A. Fine.

Q. Are you with me?

A. Yeah, but that's irrelevant.

Q. And your answer is the same?

A. Yeah.

Q. Okay. Dr. Steger, with respect to Plaintiff's Deposition Exhibit 27, the press release --

A, Yeah.

Q. -- if I could direct your attention to the paragraph that starts, "OHSL president and chief executive officer." Do you see that?

A. Yeah. This one, Hoverson?

Q. No.

A. Oh, down here. Oh, that's the guy, Hanauer.

Q. Yes. Do you see that paragraph, Dr. Steger?

A. Um-hmm.

Q. Could you read that to yourself,

please. A. Um-hmm.

Q. Dr. Steger, would it be fair to conclude from reading that paragraph that Mr. Hanauer is in favor of this transaction?

A. Yeah, and he voted yes.

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Q. Okay. Would it be further fair to conclude from reading that paragraph that Mr. Hanauer would vote his personal shares in favor of the transaction?

MR. BURKE: Objection.

A. That's speculation. I can't -- I'm not Hanauer.

Q. Dr. Steger, are you familiar with the term known as voting agreements?

A. No.

Q. Dr. Steger, have you ever heard of Project Bearcat?

A. No. Bearcat, that's good. I'd like to find out about it.

(Steger Exhibit Number 29 was marked for identification.)

Q. Dr. Steger, I have handed you what has been marked as Plaintiff's Deposition Exhibit 29, and I ask you to take a look at it. For the record, this is a document entitled McDonald Equity Research. And it's dated August 18th, 1999.

A. Oh, this is somebody doing research. Probably a broker or somebody like that? Do you know what the group is?

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Q. Yes, Dr. Steger, I believe it's McDonald Investments. Dr. Steger -- right. Their contact information is referenced on the last page of the document, I believe they're based in Cleveland. In the lower right-hand side there's a little key that says McDonald Investments and then has their address in Cleveland.

A. Oh, yes, thank you.

- Q. Dr. Steger, if you could keep this in front of you, are you familiar with the phrase conflict of interest?
  - A, Um-hmm.
- Q. What do you understand that phrase to mean?
- A. It means that essentially you have what I would call a concern because your interest in one thing has a problem with another activity that you're engaged in.
- Q. And in the business world, is that a problem?

MR. BURKE: Objection. You may answer. Calls for speculation.

A. It can be or it can't be, depends how you deal with it.

Q. Okay. How was the Oak Hills-Provident merger structured?

A. I have no idea, its structure. I don't know what that means.

- Q. Can you tell me the terms of the OHSL-Provident merger?
  - A. No.

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- Q. Not even one term?
- A. (Witness shook head.) I mean, I know you bought out stock and things like that, but I don't remember all that stuff.
- Q. Dr. Steger, did OHSL's Board, or the company itself, have investment bankers advising them on the transaction?
  - A. I wouldn't have a clue.
- Q. Do you think that if they had McDonald & Company advising them on the transaction, that McDonald investments should also be rating Provident stock?

MR. BURKE: Objection. Calls for speculation.

A. Yeah, I mean, I would -- I don't object because most of those are in companies, the investment people are not the people that are advising them, those are writing this

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stuff. So unless you know the circumstances, I can't answer the question.

- Q. Are you familiar with the term Chinese wall?
  - A. Um-hmm.
- Q. What do you understand that term to mean?
- A. Well, it's big with law firms. And if he's working for me and you're working for someone else, the two of you don't talk to each other about the case.
- Q. Is that the concept that you referred to in your previous answer?

MR. BURKE: Objection. I don't think he referred to that concept.

A. No, I didn't refer to that concept. I referred to the fact that they're very busy doing their shtick and I don't see where -- it could be that it could be an influence. It could be that it couldn't be an influence. But I can't answer the question. I don't know enough about the firm. I don't know enough about what you're talking about. You're asking me to speculate.

Q. Dr. Steger, was the merger between

Oak Hills and Provident in some way dependent on the price of Provident stock?

A. Well, yeah, because the stock was used for the purchase.

Q. And if McDonald Investments was advising OHSL with respect to the transaction and at the same time changing its rating to the highest rating and aggressive buy, do you think that that raises possible conflict of interest questions?

MR. BURKE: Objection. Calls for speculation.

- A. Yeah, you're asking me to assess whether they did a dastardly act or not, and I don't have a clue.
- Q. Well, respectfully, Dr. Steger, I'm not asking you to assess whether or not there was a dastardly act.
- A. That's what you're trying to get at with McDonald and you're saying they got together and there was collusion among their companies and that's why they came out with this. I can't tell you the answer to that, I have no clue.
  - Q. Does the fact that McDonald

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Investments was advising OHSL and at the same time changing a rating on Provident stock cause you any concern?

MR. BURKE: Objection. Misstates the record.

- A. Not, not at all.
- Q. Why not?

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- A. Because that's not unusual. You're assuming they cheat, I'm assuming they don't.
- Q. Dr. Steger, in your previous answer, you said "you're assuming they cheat." Why do you --
  - A. You, not me.
- Q. Yes, I understand. Why did you say that?
- A, Why did I say it? Because you're coming to some great conclusion with no evidence. And the only thing you have left is to assume these people were in collusion. Well, I can make the opposite assumption, and both of us could be wrong

(Steger Exhibit Number 30 was marked for identification.)

Q. Dr. Steger, the reporter has

handed you what has been marked as Plaintiff's Deposition Exhibit 30. Please take a look at that. For the record, this is a transcript of a conference call that took place on January 19th, 2000, bearing Bates numbers P02016 to P02025. Dr. Steger, my first question is, have you seen this document before?

- A. No.
- Q. Have you perhaps read this document in a different form, such as on the Internet?
  - A. No.
- Q. Dr. Steger, are you familiar with the concept of forward looking statements?
  - A. No.
- Q. If I could direct your attention to several pages into the document, bearing the Bates stamp, that's that P number, ending in 19. Do you have that?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Do you see where Fred Cummins of McDonald Investments starts speaking in the middle of the page?
  - A. Um-hmm.
  - Q. Okay. A little further down he's

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talking about the OHSL acquisition. Do you see that?

- A. Um-hmm.
- Q. Would you take a moment to read that part of the page to yourself, please?
  - A. Just Fred Cummins?
  - Q. Yes.
  - A. Okay.
- Q. Have you had a chance to review that section?
- A. Yeah. There's two sentences there.
- Q. Okay. Do you see Chris Carey has a comment in the penultimate paragraph?
  - A. Um-hmm.
- Q. And would you read that comment into the record, please?

MR. BURKE: The penultimate paragraph, are we talking one, two -- fourth paragraph from the bottom?

- Q. No, penultimate means second to the last.
- A. Oh, down here. So that one has come off without a hitch.
  - Q. Right. And Mr. Carey was

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referring to the OHSL merger, correct?

- A. Um-hmm.
- Q. Do you agree with his assessment that the merger came off without a hitch?
  - A. Yeah.
- Q. Well, what about the fact of the litigation and you sitting here today?
- A. Oh, you can get sued for anything. That doesn't mean a thing.
- Q. Do you believe that this litigation has no merit?
  - A. Yeah, I'd say so.
- Q. Okay. What is that conclusion based on?
- A. The unanimous vote of their Board and so forth.
  - Q. Anything else?
- A. No. I mean, it's a transaction that seems to me to have gone the way it -both Boards voted and there's nothing else in there.
- Q. Do you understand that a federal judge has reached a slightly different conclusion?

MR BURKE: That's a

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misrepresentation of the record, Mike.

A. Well, first of all -MR. BURKE: Objection to the

form. Assumes facts not in evidence.

A. How could I answer that question? I can't answer that question. I'm not going to say what a federal judge should be doing.

Q. Well, did you read the order? That's one way you can answer the question.

MR. BURKE: Objection. Asked and answered, he said no.

- Q. Dr. Steger?
- A. Hmm-um.
- Q. Okay. Is there a particular reason why you did not read the order?
- A, I, I told you earlier, we run so many suits at the University. And you know what? Most of them are brought and we win 80 or 90 percent of them because, as I said, most of the time there's not a misbehavior. And I -- and you're trying to get there and I don't see you getting there.
- Q. Dr. Steger, what would a material amount be to Provident's financial statements?
  - A. A material amount?

Q. Yes.

A. I don't know. We'd have to talk about when and what time and in what sense.

Q. How about in 2002?

MR. BURKE: Objection. Calls for speculation.

A. In 2002, again, I don't know what it would be defined as.

- Q. Well, order of magnitude. A hundred dollars would not be a material amount with respect to an institution as large as Provident, correct?
- A. Yeah, but I'm not going to speculate on what is.
- Q. Well, perhaps we could bracket it.
  A hundred million would be a material amount to
  Provident, correct?

MR. BURKE: Objection. Asked and answered.

- A. It depends on what it did for or against us. I mean sometimes you have to write off things like that.
- Q. Right. If you had to pay someone a hundred million dollars, would that be a material amount to Provident?

MR. BURKE: Objection. Calls for speculation.

A. Again, I'd have to have Provident answer that question, not me. I mean we'd have to go back and officers could answer that question.

Q. Do you believe there's any Provident director who would be capable of answering that question?

MR. BURKE: What question? As to what's a material amount?

- Q. Yes.
- A. No.

MR. BURKE: Objection. Calls for speculation.

- A. That's the thing that's bothering me. I don't know what it would be.
- Q. Do you think that that's something that a member of the audit committee should know?
- A. Well, we don't sit down and calculate material amounts.
- Q. Have the auditors ever discussed with the committee materiality thresholds?

the committee materiality the A. No.

111 1 Q. Are you familiar with the term 2 materiality threshold?

A. Not particularly, because as I said, we sit down with the auditors and we go through a lot of things, but they're already done at that level.

Q. What are some of the things that you go through with the auditors?

A. Well, we go through audited statements to make sure that they find no misrepresentation, that they find that we have a -- gone along with all of the federal and state laws and so forth and that the information is accurate. And then we also go through our computing area and the year 2000 problems. We go through things with the auditors over training of our people. We go through them with new things that are coming down from whatever those audit commissions are called, that are now going to be the future way you do things, so forth.

Q. And how does that process work? Does the auditor speak and the committee listen, or is there interchange? Can you just describe for the jury what that process

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MR. BURKE: Objection to form.

A. Well, there's more than one auditor. There's the audit committee, there's our internal auditor, then there's the external auditor, and you go through that. And it could be, for example, the feds just finished a review and we walk through the federal review of what, you know, everything looks like. And we get a clean review and we're all very happy and so forth.

- Q. Dr. Steger, have you asked questions at audit committee meetings?
  - A. Certainly.
- Q. Do you remember any of these questions?

MR. BURKE: Objection to relevance, you may answer.

A. Yeah, I mean especially around, because of my background, around the change from the 2000 for the computing system and all of that kind of thing, I asked a lot of

questions.

Q. Okay. Did Provident recently, within the last year or so, change its

accounting treatment?

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MR. BURKE: For what?

A. Yeah.

Q. In any way.

MR. BURKE: Objection. Calls for speculation.

A. I don't know what you -- what accounting you're talking about.

Q. Did Provident change any accounting treatment at all?

A. I, again, you know, there's -- you have fund accounting, you have profitability accounting, you have cash accounting. What are you talking about? You've got to give me a clue to answer your question.

(Steger Exhibit Number 31 was marked for identification.)

- Q. Dr. Steger, the reporter has handed you what has been marked as Plaintiff's Deposition Exhibit 31. I would ask you to take a look at it, sir. Dr. Steger, have you seen that document before?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. Are you familiar with it?

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Oak Hills branches?

A. Never was discussed.

Q. Can I direct your attention to the second page of the document bearing Bates number P001034? Do you see that?

A. Yeah.

Q. And the heading at the bottom of that page reads, "Branch Consolidation and Closure." Is that correct?

A. Correct.

Q. And that refers to Oak Hills branches that are targeted for foreclosure?

A. Yeah.

Q. Does that refresh your recollection as to whether or not this topic was discussed?

A. Well, that's not what you asked me. You asked me did they plan on doing it. And this is when it was up -- brought to the Board, so I don't know if they planned on doing it when. That's what you asked.

Q. Dr. Steger, when you used "they" in your previous --

Q. Okay. Do you think that it's

Q. Do you recognize it?

A. Um-hmm.

O. What is Plaintiff's Deposition

Exhibit 31?

A. What is it?

Q. Yes.

A. The minutes from the meeting of a Board of Directors meeting.

Q. And it's the meeting of September 16th, 1999, correct?

A. Correct.

Q. And it's in heavily redacted form?

A. Yeah.

Q. Redacted form. Is that fair? MR. BURKE: It's in redacted form.

Q. Okay. Dr. Steger, what's the purpose of Board minutes?

A. To document the Board meeting.

Q. And how are Board minutes used?

A. How are they used?

Q. Yes.

A. Well, I guess if anybody has a question, they can go back and read them.

intend from the beginning to close down some

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A. Well, that's what they brought to us. They brought a consolidation plan to us, which is good, saving money.

Q. And did you agree with closing these branches?

A. Yes.

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Q. Okay. Because it saved money?

A. Um-hmm.

Q. That's yes?

A. Yeah.

Q. Did you disclose Provident's intention to close branches to the investing public?

A. Well, I didn't disclose anything to anybody.

Q. Okay. Did Provident disclose its intent to close OHSL branches to the investing public?

MR. BURKE: Objection. Calls for speculation. You may answer.

A. I have no idea if they did.

Q. Okay. Where would you go to find an answer to that question?

over the schedule of the kinds of things they're auditing and why they're auditing. And the criteria that auditors suggest for his distribution of his manpower -- I shouldn't say that -- people power, that's better -- people power for the next month or two months, and

then what they're going to audit and how they're going to do it and so forth. Q. And what type of things are not

brought to the audit committee?

MR. BURKE: Objection.

A. I don't know because they're not brought.

Q. Okay. Have there been other purchases or mergers at Provident while you've been a director?

A. Purchases, yeah.

Q. Which ones?

A. Off the top of my head I can't name them. We bought some other small banks.

Q. Okay. And --MS. LUGBILL: Where is the

McDonald document?

Q. All right. De

Q. All right. Does Fidelity Financial of Ohio ring a bell?

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A. Well, you'd have to call Provident.

Q. And who would you suggest that I speak to to get an answer to that question?

A. Probably one of the officers.

Q. Okay. Anyone in particular?

A. Well, this was brought by Mr. Magee, legal counsel, so call the legal counsel.

MR. BRAUTIGAM: Okay. Dr. Steger, we've been at this for another hour. I think we're close to the end. I suggest a short break. Is that agreeable?

THE WITNESS: That's fine. MR. BURKE: That's fine.

(Brief recess.)

BY MR. BRAUTIGAM:

Q. Dr. Steger, back on the record. What types of things are brought to the audit committee at Provident?

A. What types of things are brought?

Q. Yes.

A. Well, we go over, for example, the distribution of manpower in terms of auditing and make sure they have enough people. We go

A. Yeah, Columbus.

Q. All right. Dr. Steger, could I direct your attention to this document? It's Exhibit 29.

A. Here it is.

Q. Can I direct your attention to the page ending 27?

A. Twenty-seven. Okay.

Q. Do you see a chart at the top of the page?

A. Uh-huh.

 ${\bf Q}_{\cdot\cdot}$  Are those banks that Provident has acquired?

A. I don't know if they are or not.

Some of them may go way back.

Q. Okay. What does that chart represent, if you know?

A. I don't know. Where is the chart explained?

Q. Good question.

MR. BURKE: Counsel, I don't mean to suggest a -- I believe that's a comparison of revenue growth among various types of financial institutions.

Q. Right. It's not related to --

MR. BURKE: These are not companies that we bought.

- A. I was going to say, I don't remember buying any of them.
- Q. All right. Do you remember any other acquisitions or mergers?
- A. By name, not off the top of my head, no.
- Q, Okay. Dr. Steger, we talked a little bit about conflict of interest before. Do you remember that testimony generally?
  - A. Um-hmm,
- Q. Are you familiar with the state court litigation that was filed about this merger?
  - A. No.
- Q. Did you know that state litigation was filed with respect to this merger?
  - A. Hmm-um,
- Q. Okay. Let me represent to you that there was such an action and Provident was represented by Mr. Burke and the KMK firm, and Oak Hills at the beginning was represented by the Dinsmore firm. Are you with me so far?
  - A. Um-hmm.

Q. Okay. In this federal litigation, are you aware that the KMK firm represents Provident and the Provident directors, as well as Oak Hills and the Oak Hills directors? Are you aware of that fact?

A. No.

- Q. Do you think that that may be a possible conflict of interest?
- MR. BURKE: Objection. Calls for speculation, irrelevant.
- A. Well, off the top of my head, no, because they've been acquired so why shouldn't they be defended.
- Q. Do you think that the interests of the former Oak Hills directors and the interests of Provident and the Provident directors such as yourself are exactly the same?
  - A. Now that they're merged, yeah.
- Q. Well, the Oak Hills directors aren't merge with the Provident directors, correct?
- A. No, but the -- assuming the bank says that they're part of Provident.
  - Q. Dr. Steger, I understand that OHSL

is now a part of Provident --

- A. Yeah.
- Q. -- but the Oak Hills directors remain individuals, correct?
- A. Well, they remain individuals, except you were telling me that Provident is representing them in the particular case.
  - Q. Correct.
  - A. Yeah.
- Q. And my question is, do you believe that your interests as a Provident director are exactly the same as the interests of the Oak Hills directors?

MR. BURKE: Objection. Calls for speculation. You can answer.

- A. They voted yes, they wanted to be part of us, so I assume their interests are the same.
- Q. Dr. Steger, is there anything that you would do different, you personally, with respect to the OHSL and Provident merger?
  - A. No.
- Q. You are a person who depends in large part upon his reputation, correct?
  - A. Everybody does.

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- Q. But you in particular, as a public figure and university president, correct?
- A. No. I think every individual has to have credibility. I don't care if they're a janitor or they're the head of the university.
- Q. Dr. Steger, does it bother you in some sense that you've been accused of securities fraud?
  - A. No. I know I didn't.
  - Q. And how do you know that?
- A. Because we've been spending all afternoon with me telling you how I know it.
- Q. Could you be more specific with respect to that answer?
- A. Very simply the Board of the bank that we acquired voted unanimously to be acquired, so what's the fraud?
- Q. Dr. Steger, were the proxy materials ever brought to the audit committee before they were released to the investing public?
- A. Well, the proxy materials would never be brought to the audit committee anyway.
  - Q. Were they ever brought to the Board?

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24 25 audit?

Case 1:00-cv-00793-SSB-TSHOSEPH A STEGER MR, BURKE: Objection. Asked and answered. You may answer again. A. Yeah, I -- I don't believe they were brought to the Board before they were released, no. I mean ... MR. BURKE: Off the record. (Discussion off the record.) BY MR. BRAUTIGAM: Q. Dr. Steger, was the deal itself ever brought before the audit committee? A. Not that I recommend -- I mean remember. Q. Was the acquisition of Fidelity ever brought to the audit committee before it occurred? A. Was the acquisition of what? Q, Of Fidelity. A. Oh, you mean the one up in Columbus? Q. Yes. A. Yes, that was brought to the Board. MR. BURKE: To the Board or the

Q. Why was this one brought to the Board and this one not brought to the Board?

A. This was brought to the Board.

Q. What was the circumstances of it being brought to the Board?

A. This was a presentation like we normally had, and everybody listened and said that sounds good.

Q. And how long did this presentation take?

A. Oh; I can't remember.

Q. Was it at one Board meeting?

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Q, And how long do Board meetings typically last?

A. They can last four hours, five hours, or they can last two hours depending on the docket.

Q. And you don't remember how long this one was?

OHIO:

No. A.

ΩE

MR. BRAUTIGAM: Okay. Well, Dr. Steger, I'm afraid that I have no further questions at this point, subject to reconvening at some point later. And I thank you for your

CERTIFICATE

SS:

127 time. THE WITNESS: Thank you.

No, not the audit.

JOSEPH A. STEGER

(Deposition concluded at 3:15 p.m.)

COUNTY OF HAMILTON: I, Lee Ann Williams, a duly qualified and commissioned notary public in and for the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that prior to the giving of his deposition, the within named JOSEPH A. STEGER was by me first duly sworn to testify the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth; that the foregoing pages constitute a true and correct transcript of testimony given at said time and place by said deponent; that said deposition was taken by me in stenctypy and transcribed under my supervision; that I am neither a relative of nor attorney for any of the parties to litigation, nor relative of nor employee of any of their counsel, and have no interest

whatsoever in the result of this litigation. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand and official seal of office at

Cincinnati, Ohio this 22

\_, 2002. 23

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: LEE ANN WILLIAMS, RPR/CRR NOTARY PUBLIC-STATE OF OHIO AUGUST 26, 2004

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